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THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,
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MAYSVILLE, SEP. 29 1864

A Morning Hymn.

Sing to the Lord! The shades of night
At his command have passed away,
And the morning's doubtful light
Hath brightened to the full orb'd day.
Watched by that Eye that never sleeps,
Safe and in confidence we slept;
Who saw and stars innumerable keep,
His servants faithfully have kept.
No earthquake shock, no hungry flame,
No tempest with destroying breath,
At midnight to our dwelling came,
To make our sleep the sleep of death.
Thy guardian angels, Lord! were near,
To smooth the pulse and soothe the breast;
Nor torturing pain, nor haunting fear
Broke the sweet quiet of our rest.
Now called to duty by the light,
Our morning thanks to thee we pray
For the kind ministry of the night,
For the new glory of the day;
For life preserved, for strength renewed,
For the dear Love that guards us still:
But best we speak our gratitude
By wills submissive to thy will.

Hope.

The World may change from old to new,
From new to old again;
Yet hope and heaven, forever true,
Within man's heart remain.
The dreams that bless the weary soul,
The struggles of the strong,
Are steps to ward some happy goal,
The story of Hope's song.
Hope leads the child to plant the flower,
The man to sow the seed;
Nor leaves fulfillment to her hour,
Nor prompts again to deed.
And ere upon the old man's dust
The grass is seen to wave,
We look through fallen tears—to trust
Hope's sunshine on the grave.
Oh, no! it is no flattering lure,
No fancy, weak or fond,
When hope would bid us rest secure
In better life beyond.
Nor loss nor shame, nor grief nor sin,
Her promise may gild;
The voice Divine hath spoke within,
And God did never betray.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

The Bridge of Clouds.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Burn, O evening hearth, and waken
Pleasant visions, as of old
Though the house by winds be shaken,
Safe I keep this room of gold!
Ah! no longer wizard Fancy
Builds its castles in the air,
Luring me by necromancy
Up the never-ending stair!
But, instead, it builds me bridges
Over many a dark ravine,
Where, 'neath the gaily ridges,
Cataracts dash and roar unseen.
And I cross them, little heeding
Blasphemy or torrent's roar,
As I follow the receding
Footsteps that have gone before.
Naught avails the imploring gesture,
Naught avails the cry of pain
When I touch the flying vesture,
'Tis the gray robe of the rain.
Baffled I return, and leaning
O'er the parapets of cloud,
Watch the mist, that, intervening,
Wraps the valley in its shroud.
And the sounds of life, ascending,
Faintly, vaguely, meet the ear,
Murmur of bells and voices blending
With the rush of waters near.
Well I know what there lies hidden,
Every tower and town and farm,
And, again, the land forbidden,
Resumes its vanquished charm.
Well I knew the secret places,
And the nests in hedge and tree;
At what doors are friendly faces,
In what hearts a thought of me.
Through the mist and darkness, sinking,
Blown by wind and beaten by shower,
Down I fling this thought I'm thinking,
Down I toss this Alpine flower.

The female soldiers, discovered in the disguise of regular uniform, are said to be good fighters. Prentice says the women who wear the breeches always were.

Oysters are more plentiful on the shores of the Chesapeake this season than they have been for a number of years. The creeks and bays are said to abound with those of the best quality.

Statement of Bishop Kavanaugh.

To the Public.—It is well known to the public that I was recently arrested by the military authorities on this coast, and was required to answer to certain charges preferred against me, by persons even now unknown to me.

I am a private individual, holding no official position in the Church with which I am connected, I should perhaps deem it best to remain content with the vindication of my conduct, as established by the investigation before General Mason and McDowell; but claiming, as I do, to be a minister of Christ, and clothed as I am, with the high functions of a Bishop in the Church, whose duty it is, by precept and example, to inculcate the lessons taught by my Divine Master, I owe it to the cause of religion and truth, and to my high and sacred calling, to explain to the public frankly, and in all humility, the circumstances connected with my arrest. The very fact of my arrest implies a suspicion of improper conduct on my part, and it is due to the Church of which I am a minister, that I should explain the circumstances, that no reproach may rest upon the cause of the religion which I profess to teach and practice. In making this publication, I have no motive but to vindicate myself from suspicion, and my high office from reproach; and I do it, with no feelings of querulous complaint against the military authorities, by all of whom I was treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

With this preliminary explanation, I now proceed to state, that while I was in attendance at a camp meeting, some thirty miles from Stockton, at the ranch of Mr. Black, on the road to Copperopolis from the city of Stockton, on the 13th day of July, and shortly before I had an appointment to preach, I was approached by Capt. Jackson, Provost Marshal of the Southern District of California, who took me aside, and with one of my brethren in the ministry, (the Rev. Mr. Burchard) and said he was ordered to arrest me, and to take possession of my person and property and take me to San Francisco. I told him I would go with him. On being informed that I had an appointment to preach at the hour of 11 o'clock, he said I could do so and he would stay and hear me. After the 11 o'clock services we dined at Mr. Black's, after which the Captain asked me to meet him on the boat for San Francisco at 4 o'clock on the next day at Stockton, which I assented him I would do, and did so accordingly.

From the time of my arrest, the Captain, for the sake of quietude and peace, enjoined secrecy upon me and my friends as to the arrest, until I should reach Stockton. To this request I yielded my full consent, as I neither wished to be the cause of the occasion of any trouble to the authorities or people of California, and carefully observed the injunction. I accompanied the Provost Marshal to this city. On parting on the boat, in the morning, he requested me to meet him at his office at twelve o'clock. I complied with this request, when he told me he was required to examine my baggage, my letters, etc., which he did in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Brown of this city, and myself. He did this office with all the delicacy he could, to be faithful to his obligations. He then accompanied me to Gen. Mason's headquarters, the Assistant Provost Marshal General for this Coast. I now learned from Gen. Mason for the first time, the charges that were made against me. He said it had been stated of me in his office—

First.—That I was a citizen of the State of Georgia.
Secondly.—That I had crossed the military lines with a pass from the Confederate authorities; and
Thirdly.—That I was on this Coast without any visible business.

These charges were verbally stated. I was not furnished with any written charges or specifications, nor with the names of my accuser or accusers. I did not ask who preferred these charges. Indeed, I had no desire to know the names of those who could set on foot such baseless accusations. I gave to Gen. Mason a statement of the facts in the case, to which he replied, that he thought if I would commit the statements to writing and present them to him, that they would be satisfactory to Gen. McDowell, I did so, and presented him the following statement of facts:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20th, 1864.
Brigadier General John S. Mason, Assistant Provost Marshal General—Dear Sir:—I arrived in California a few weeks ago, on business exclusively connected with the Church of which I am a member, and am here on no political mission of any character whatsoever. I am a native of Kentucky, in which State I have resided all my life, and in the city of Cincinnati. The printed minutes of our Church will show my whereabouts from the year 1823 to 1854 when I was elected to the Episcopacy. From that time to this, my residence has been at Versailles, Kentucky. Since the commencement of the war, I have never crossed the military lines, nor entered any State in rebellion, except on a visit to Nashville, Tenn., then in possession of the Federal troops and under their control, together with the whole line of road from my residence to that city. I have never been a politician, nor in any manner participated actively in political affairs, and have never preached politics either before or since the war. On the contrary, I have invariably discouraged it in the ministry of the Church over which I had in some measure the supervision. For the truth of this statement, I appeal to all who have ever heard me, or known my conduct on this Coast, or elsewhere.

The particular occasion of my present visit to California is as follows: The Pacific Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has been, for four years, without the presence of a Bishop. During this period a number of the members of the body were elected to the order of Deacons and Elders in the church, and for the want of ordination, could not administer the Sacraments of the Church. Their ordination became an imperative necessity. The Conference passed a resolution appointing the Rev. A. M. Bailey to correspond with me on the subject of a visit to this coast, to ordain these

ministers, this resolution is on the records of the Conference, and is mentioned in the correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Bailey and myself. This correspondence with me was ordered because I was the only accessible Bishop, able to travel so far, and perform the functions of the office. I came here on this business alone, and on no mission, either directly or indirectly, connected with politics or the war; and last of all to stir up dissension or encourage opposition to the Government or laws. Residing, as I do, in Kentucky, where great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the war, I have deemed it my duty, as a minister of the Gospel, not only to abstain from participating in political affairs, but, on the contrary, to mitigate as far as practicable, the asperity of feeling which prevails so widely in that State. I have deemed mine to be a mission of love and peace, and have so acted both there and here. So far as I know, my conduct has never been questioned in Kentucky by the military authorities (where I have lived so long and am so widely known) notwithstanding the intense excitement which has prevailed in that State.

Under the circumstances, I find myself comparatively a stranger on this coast, and far from my home, suddenly arraigned before the military authorities on charges preferred by persons wholly unknown to me. That I am deeply pained by this proceeding, I candidly confess; not so much because of any personal injury to myself, as because of the reproach it brings on my sacred calling, and on the Church with which I am connected. I acknowledge, however, with pleasure, the courtesy which has been extended to me by all the officers connected with the affair, and trusting that this explanation of my conduct and motives may prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully,
Yours, H. H. KAVANAUGH.

I was called upon for no proofs and submitted none other than the foregoing statement; nor do I know what proofs, if any, were adduced against me.

After submitting this statement, I called in person upon Gen. McDowell, who received me respectfully, and expressed his satisfaction with my explanation in reply to the charges preferred against me. We then had some conversation in respect to the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South." I explained to him that this name was adopted in 1854, at the time when a division, unfortunately, occurred in the Methodist Church, and, of course, long anterior to the war, and when the country was entirely at peace; and that the term "South" was appended, not as indicating a political sentiment, but a geographical division and to designate the new Church organization from the old, and that it was in no way connected with the application to the existing war which fills the country. The General, however, thought that in the present condition of the country, the term "South" as applied to a Church organization on this coast, was not only of questionable propriety, but was liable to misconception.

On leaving the General, I was most favorably impressed with his soldierly bearing, and with his evident desire to perform the delicate duties of his high station in a just and impartial manner, and I shall not soon forget the courtesy for which I am indebted to him and his associate officers concerned in my arrest. And in this connection it is proper to say, that neither I, nor those of my friends conversant with the character of the charges preferred against me, blame any of the military functionaries in charge of the Pacific Coast for calling me to account on the terms alleged against me. The unfortunate witnesses, it is presumed, has rendered himself powerless of evil with the officers of this post.

I have deemed this explanation proper, not so much to vindicate myself, as to shield my sacred office from the semblance of wrong.
H. H. KAVANAUGH.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 10th, 1864.

WATT THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE.—A young man, wanting to sell specialties in London, petitioned the Corporation to allow him to open a little shop, without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the Corporation refuse him there. He makes the acquaintance of some members of the University, who find him very intelligent, and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell specialties, and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking apart and remaking all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary and learns those languages to read those books. The University people wonder at him, and are fond of dropping into his little shop in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the University collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructed; and the giant mind of James Watt stands out before the world—the herald of a new force of civilization.—But was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own work-shop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his own business.—He learned French and German, but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, as he used lathes and levers.—Finchell Review.

THE ALTERNATIVE FOR DEMOCRATS.—The Indianapolis Sentinel, the organ of the Organ of the Indiana Democracy, says:

This is the universal expression of the Democracy of Indiana. The issue is the election of Lincoln or McClellan—this is the only alternative. When such an issue is presented, can any Democrat, can any conservative citizen, can any one who desires the supremacy of the law, order and constitutional liberty hesitate for a moment as to his duty? The election of Lincoln means war anarchy and disunion—the success of McClellan will bring peace and the restoration of the Union. These are the issues involved in the elections of October and November.

From the Owensboro Monitor.

REV. EDWARD STEVENSON, D. D., of the Louisville Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence in Russellville, Kentucky, on the 6th day of July, 1864, aged nearly sixty-seven years.

Dr. Stevenson was the son of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, who were numbered among the early Methodists of America, and early pioneers of Kentucky. They united, in the State of Maryland, with the second society of Methodists organized in America, in 1763, when that denomination numbered less than two hundred members on this continent. Soon after their marriage they migrated to Kentucky, descending the Ohio river in the second flat boat that left Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), for the wilderness of Kentucky. The voyage was a perilous one, the country on either shore being infested by savages. The next boat which followed them was attacked by Indians, fifty miles above Maysville, lost some of its passengers, and narrowly escaped capture. Mr. Stevenson and his friends, however, arrived safely at the mouth of the Limestone, and found a refuge in a "blockhouse," or fort, in the narrow bottom where Maysville now stands, and a few weeks after removed to Kenton Station, a few miles distant.

During their stay in Kenton Station, Rev. Benjamin Ogden, a Methodist preacher, arrived there, he having been appointed, with Jan S. Haw, Presiding Elder, to travel "Kentucky Circuit." The missionary found a cordial welcome to the cabin of Mr. Stevenson. Soon after this, Indian hostilities ceased, and Mr. Stevenson erected a cabin a few miles distant, on a tract of land he had purchased, and there removed his family; and in that cabin, within the same year, 1786, James Haw and Benjamin Ogden organized the first society of Methodists established in the wilderness of Kentucky.

From that time to his death, covering a period of forty years, his house was a regular preaching place, and there the weary itinerant preachers found days of pleasant rest from their arduous labors. To the primitive cabin first erected, other and larger buildings were added; but nothing now remains to mark the place notable in the early history of Kentucky Methodism, save the adjacent burying ground, where sleep the remains of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, and many of their pioneer neighbors, the old spring, the foundations of destroyed houses, and a massive stone chimney, which stands, or did stand a few years since, a monument alike of early Methodism, and of the mechanical skill of Governor Thomas Metcalfe, who erected it, and who subsequently distinguished himself in the war of 1812, was nine years in Congress from Kentucky, and four years Governor of the State, and throughout his political career was familiarly known as "Old Stone Hammer."

Upon a tomb stone in the neighboring graveyard is the following record: "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SARAH STEVENSON, WHO WAS BORN OCTOBER 7TH, 1756, UNITED WITH THE METHODIST CHURCH, AND EMBRACED RELIGION IN 1768, LIVED THE SPIRITUAL HALF A CENTURY, AND DIED IN PEACE MAY 27TH, 1828," and beside her rests the body of her husband, who also died in peace. Edward Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, was born at the place described above, October 31, 1797, was converted in his youth, and identified himself with the Church of his parents. He early became a minister, and preached his first sermon in his father's house, in the presence of father, mother, other members of the family, and a number of irreligious neighbors. The circumstances attending the preaching of that sermon, were detailed to the writer of this sketch by Dr. Stevenson himself several years ago.—The recent conversion and earnest zeal of young Edward in participating in prayer meeting exercises, attracted to a prayer meeting at his father's house a large number of irreligious persons, among whom were many of his young associates. By a singular circumstance all of the members accustomed to participate in prayer meetings were absent; whereupon, an irreligious man importuned Edward to preach for them.—Scarcely knowing what he did, he arose took the bible and hymn book, sang and prayed, and announced his text: "Prepare to meet thy God," and preached with power and great success. Seven persons made profession of conversion that night, some of whom were known to be shining lights of the church a few years ago at an advanced age. Dr. Stevenson said in his old age that that first effort at preaching, "I am disposed to regard that among the best sermons I ever preached."

Dr. Stevenson became a member of the Kentucky Conference in 1820, and remained in connection with it till its division in 1846, after which period he was connected with the Louisville Conference. He was stationed in most of the large towns and cities of the State: as Mt. Sterling, Harrodsburg, Danville, Hopkinsville, Russellville, Bowling Green, Shelbyville, Frankfort, Maysville, Lexington, and Louisville, and was four years presiding elder of the Hopkinsville district. He was a member of the General Conference of 1844, and was among the protestants against the Abolition policy inaugurated there, which rent the Church in twain. He was a member of the Convention which met in Louisville in 1845, and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was a member of the first General Conference which met the ensuing year at Petersburg, Va., and was a member of every General Conference held after that time. In 1846 he was elected by the General Conference "Missionary Secretary" and "Assistant Book Agent" of the Church, with his residence and office at Louisville. In 1850 he was re-elected Assistant Book Agent, and in 1854 was elected by the General Conference Chief Agent of the Publishing House, located at Nashville, Tennessee, and successfully conducted the affairs of that establishment, in connection with his associate, for four years. In 1853 he accepted the Presidency of the Russellville Collegiate Institute, which position he filled with success for nearly six years, ending with his death. The important stations he filled, as an itinerant minister, with credit to himself and profit to the Church, the honors conferred upon him by the Annual Conference,

of which he was a member, and the important trusts committed to his charge by the General Conference; composed of delegates from every conference in the Church, show the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, and speak louder in his praise than any words of eulogy we might pronounce. The sickness, culminating in his death, was long and severe. It was erysipelas, was caused apparently by a slight wound on his finger, made by a piece of glass. During a considerable portion of his illness he was delirious. But there were moments of consciousness, during which he gave evidence that his confidence was in Christ, whom he had preached so long as the Saviour of them that trust in and honor Him. Several times he joined with friends in singing with spirit and feeling the sacred hymns he had sung in other days. He expressed his gratitude to God for His loving kindness to him, while for more than forty years he had preached His gospel. On one occasion he said: "My faith is invincible. I know in whom I have believed.—My record is on high. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And, though, after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. Whom I shall see for myself, and my eyes shall behold." Just before his death he exclaimed, "I am almost there! In reference to departed friends who were named, he said, 'they are all so happy up there,' and soon his spirit went 'up' to swell the number of the happy ones 'there'."

"Servant of God, well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."
"Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy eternal joy." J. W. C.

A Happy Home.

The first year of married life is an important era in the history of man and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is all subsequent existence. The wife and the husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else, confining upon their dislikes, they add fuel to their animosities forever afterwards.

I have somewhere read, says Rev. Mr. Wise, in his Bridal Greetings, of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden, a day or two after the wedding. He then drew a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed: Pull the line.

She pulled it at his request, so far as she could. He cried: Pull it over. I can't she replied.

But pull with all your might, still shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as her husband held the opposite end. But when he came round, and they pulled at the same end, it came over with great ease.

There is the line from the roof, you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we both pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together! It will be so with us through life!

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There needs union of action, sweetness of spirit and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.

Home is no unmixt paradise of sweets; the elements of peace and true happiness are there, and so, too, are the elements of discord and misery; and it needs only the bitter spirit of the world without to make it a pandemonium, or the loving genius of harmony to make it the prompter of every affectionate impulse.

SMALL HOME-FAULTS.—Homes are more often darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults than by the actual presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very similar magnitude, yet it is easier to grapple with the other. The eastern Traveler can combine his forces and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but he can scarcely escape the moustiques that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm in the sand he treads. The drunkard has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave to dress and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the warlike temp' r, the irritating tone, the rude domestic manners, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks alone.

NOW AND THEN.—In looking over the Literary American, published at New York, in 1853, we find the following, relative to our then glorious and happy Union:—

"The people are independent and happy; peace sheds her blessing on them; and intestine commotions are far away; plenty fills their barns; freedom of person and freedom of thought is their inalienable birthright.—Such is the birthright we have received from our forefathers."

The writer of this little dreamed, at that date, to what our country would come through the machinations of traitors and fanatics. "Freedom of person and freedom of thought" at the present time is an Administration joke, and as to the people being happy, they can best answer that themselves. From the year 1853 to the commencement of the present Administration was entirely different from the past three years and more. Shoddy now rules—then Democracy. Quite a difference.—Washington Constitutional Union.

The Winter of Discontent.—Henry Winter Davis.

CAIRO, Sept. 21.—In April last a French family, named Castellan, living in the edge of this city, were assaulted at night by seven or eight soldiers. The old man, seventy or eighty years of age, and the son and son's wife were all beaten until they were left insensible. The old man has been hopelessly insane ever since, and the son has frequent attacks of insanity. The soldiers robbed them of the little property they possessed. The matter was laid before the French Consul at Chicago, who referred it to M. Mercier, Minister at Washington. The Minister ordered the Consul to go to Cairo and investigate the case fully. He was on here in June, and after a patient investigation, made his report to the French Minister, who at once laid the matter before the Washington authorities, and claiming \$50,000 indemnity and the speedy punishment of the criminals: The authorities at Washington sent a Military Commission here to probe the matter and find the criminals.

The French Minister, it is understood, demands the arrest and punishment of the military officer whose duty it was to protect the family. Castellan applied to the Provost Marshal of this post, who refused to grant him and his house protection, upon the plea that he had not a sufficiency of guards to detail them for such purposes.

Secretary Seward will again have to bend his supple knee to the haughty and imperious demands of foreign power. Grave trouble will yet grow out of this unfortunate affair.—St. Louis Republican.

WHY THE DYING NEVER WEER.—The reason the dying never weep is because the manufactures of life have stopped forever; every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In almost all diseases, the liver is the first manufactory that stops work; one by one others follow, and all the functions of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. No, the eye in death weeps not; not that all affection is dead in the heart, but because there is not a tear-drop in it, any more than there is moisture on the lip.

MORE REPUTATION.—The Westchester county, (N. Y.) Monitor renounces the Lincoln dynasty in favor of General McClellan. After referring to the imbecility, vacillations and corruptions of the Administration, that have so shocked the public mind the Monitor says:

In view of these incidents against the Lincoln Administration, the Revolution in public sentiment is astounding, and the country with one accord exclaims, give us a change in the Administration. Influential presses, heretofore its advocates, all cry aloud give us a change! We certainly cannot be any worse off. We must have it, or may high heaven alone protect our common country from the impending doom that awaits us in the downfall of our Government.

An Irishman by the name of Patrick Murphy recently made his appearance at the United States Hotel, when the landlord said to him: "Why don't you go to work. A g-r-e-a-t big, doubled-fisted good-for-nothing stand up in the corner and drink a glass of lager.—Irishman like you should not be a beggar." He said he could not find any work. "Well then enter the army. There you can get \$300 bounty, besides \$16 a month and found." "Found!" replies Murphy, "be jabbers, found dead on the battle field, I'm not the man to 'see it in that.' That's what the matter with Pat Murphy."

TO RAISE A LARGE ARMY.—Let Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of his four hundred thousand lazy, and cowardly office-holders, and order them to the front. Most of them have had considerable experience in rifling, and you may bet that all of them know particularly how to charge. What a brilliant and 'loyal' army they would make. Will these 'patriotic' cowards go?—Ex.

Ben Butler the beast and Dave Hunter the Statue thief are against McClellan.—This is a very good reason why every patriot and white man should go for Little Mac.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—There are in Washington at present, about twenty thousand negro women and children. They live in huts erected for them by the Administration at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars. These poor unfortunate creatures subsist upon the money of the people, used by the Administration for that purpose, and prostitution, and this in Washington, the proud capital of American freedom!

There is one provision of the Constitution which Lincoln has not violated himself or allowed others to violate. That is that the President's salary shall be paid in gold.—Lincoln is in favor of that provision, and insists upon its being respected in his case. "Honest Old Abe!"

INFLUENCE OF IRON ON VEGETATION.—A curious discovery has recently been made regarding the influence of iron on vegetation. On the chalky shores of France and England, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquire an additional weight of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is of course cheap and the quantity applied small. All scales falling around the blacksmith's anvil should be saved for the land—they are worth five cents a quart to gardeners. No fruit is so much benefited by iron rusts in soils as the pear.

A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes to an exchange as follows: "O mother! hunt out the soft tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with an old shoe—to the boy's benefit.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.
MAYSVILLE, SEP. 29 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. MC'CLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

At the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F., held at Boston, Mass., Sept. 20th, 1864, the following Brethren were elected as Officers for the next two years:

ISAAC M. VITCH, of Missouri, M. W. G. Sirs;
J. P. SANDERS, of New York, D. G. Sirs;
J. L. RIDGELY, of Maryland, R. W. G. Sec.;
J. VANBAST, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

FREMONT'S POSITION.—All the stories that Gen. Fremont is about to withdraw from the field; or has written a letter to that effect, are ascertained, on the authority of a confidential friend of his, to be absolutely false. — *World's Dispatch.*

MC'CLELLAN'S PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.—It is cheering to hear from all quarters of the State, the assurances, that the people are uniting most heartily upon the democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and intend to give them a full vote in every county in the State. Democrats and Old Line Whigs are equally determined to demonstrate the strength of the opposition to the administration, and the weakness of its friends, by a cordial union in their votes for McClellan and Pendleton. They will carry, we firmly believe, every county in the State.

Five-sixths of the people of Kentucky are opposed to the present administration. The election in November will show what a miserable handful of radicals are controlling the conduct and destiny of the people of Kentucky.

The dispatch announcing the capture of Early and Breckinridge, turns out to be entirely false.

The troops in the British army now number 148,242.

The total circulation of the notes of the Bank of England, the private banks and joint stock banks of the United Kingdom, was, on the 23d of July last, about \$135,000,000.

Gov. Powell spoke to a Democratic meeting of 5,000 at Rockport, Ind., a day or two since.

The Russian Telegraph from Omsk to Irkutsk is completed, a distance of 3,285 miles. This completes the great telegraphic chain between the most westerly part of Great Britain and the most easterly part of Asia.

We wonder if it is true that Lincoln intends to suppress the singing and playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," because PENDLETON's father-in-law wrote it?

MARRIAGE OF BELLE BOYD.

Yesterday morning a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the church of St. James, Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wythe Hardinge, who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant on board the American war steamer Connecticut. The lady who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately escaped in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features. Her father, Gen. Boyd, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon entrusted with a command, obtaining the rank of General. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and on two occasions heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for Gen. Goehrand, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the Grayhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Connecticut, while running the blockade. Lieut. Hardinge was sent on board the Grayhound as a prisoner, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamoured, and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South.

It is the intention of Lieut. Hardinge, with his bride, to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage ceremony was comparatively private, being confined to the bride and two or three lady friends, and the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the parties retired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant dejeuner. — *Liverpool Post, Aug. 26.*

The steamboat La Salle, loaded with Government stores, has sailed with all its cargo, near Cape Girardeau.

French China, Glass and Queensware!
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices.
R. ALBERT,
24 1/2, one door below G. Arthur's Confectionery.
Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864.

McClellan Meeting at Washington City.
An immense meeting of the masses to ratify the nomination of McClellan, took place at Washington City, almost within the shadow of the executive mansion, on Saturday the 17th inst., at which great license of speech was indulged and much enthusiasm prevailed. It is a significant fact that many soldiers were present and took part in the demonstration in favor of their late Commander. Our fellow-townsmen Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth was present and addressed the meeting.

The following is an imperfect sketch of a portion of his remarks:

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, was then introduced and said, we are assembled here to-night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. For the first time in my life I am a Democrat. It is idle to talk about peace and war, an anti-slavery question. Seek by the election of McClellan to preserve the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. The Democrats listen not to the song of a new Union, they cry "give me back the Old Union bought with ten thousand glories." We are called copperheads! Gentlemen, is all this multitude of people assembled here to do honor to a man who would dissolve the Union? [Cries of no, no!] Is it so that the mighty millions throughout the North whose households are draped in mourning that they have no love for the Union? They call McClellan a copperhead—they call that great statesman Pendleton a copperhead, and say they want a dissolution of the Union. Gentlemen, the good sense of the American people will say no. It has long been the policy of the party in power to subjugate the eleven Southern States—reduce them, make them take an abject oath—the negroes to oppress white men of the South. Did they not say that Virginia could not come back unless she would consent to the abolition of slavery. It is not the object of the Administration to have a Union, but an anti-slavery boundary. (At this point of Mr. Wadsworth's speech two soldiers stepped on each side with a flag in their hands and stood by him during the remainder of his speech. This was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.)

I thank the soldiers here for their presence to-night. When the people of Virginia where the bones of Washington are, cease to be free, then I have no longer any use for freedom. Gentlemen I have not long been a Democrat, I have become disgusted with this Administration and party, and I sought new company. I take George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, the platform, and the letter of acceptance. It means Union forever. I am not one of those who believe subjugation is Union. You never can have peace with the Southern people until you turn this Administration out. They will not lay down their arms as long as this Administration is in power. Has not the present Administration by unconstitutional acts struck down the means of personal liberty, the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the writ of habeas corpus. It is for you to say if you will for four years longer continue to wage this bloody war. (Three cheers were here given for Vallandigham.)

Mr. Wadsworth was followed by several distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. Thos. B. FLORENCE, who said:

Hon. T. B. Florence, being loudly called for came forward and said it would be impossible for him to make a speech as he was so hoarse from speaking that he could not make himself heard. He said the present Administration is disgraced before the civilized world for the tyranny and despotism which has characterized their acts. McClellan says he will exhaust every effort to give peace to the land and the restoration of the Union. He would abolish these bastilles and let good citizens go free; he would abolish these military commissions who now send men to prison, and we would have once more the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. We must get rid of this military despotism. On some other occasion will criticize the acts of the Executive, and hold up for your scorn the tyranny and despotism which has characterized its acts. They are traitors to the Constitution and the Union. I congratulate the people of Washington on this vast assembly here to-night, and I trust sincerely that we may have success in November next.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A COMPANY OF RECRUITS.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning, on the Louisville mail boat, informs us that he learned from several persons who took passage at Carrollton, Ky., that a company of men raised in Carroll County, for the Federal service, had been captured by Jesse. The men were equipped, and were on their way to Henry County, when they were captured. Our informant says that it is believed by some that Jesse well understood beforehand that he was to get the company when it was raised, and that the men comprising it wished to go with him. Carroll County, it is well known, is one of the most disloyal in the State. — *Cin. Times.*

Should one try to cross a stream upon a blind horse, and find that the animal had missed the ford, lost his footing, and was rapidly floating to inevitable destruction, would he not instantly forsake the stupid old beast, and trust to his own strength, courage and intelligence for salvation? What has the blind horse now at the head of the Government done better than to tumble over since he has been in that position? We are now in the deep flood, and if we would save ourselves we must abandon this blind old horse who is attempting to buffet the waves but is plunging deeper and deeper into the vortex. — *Henderson News.*

There are eighty people in Great Britain who have an income of over £500,000 a year—about a quarter of a million in gold.

Price and Shelby have joined their forces in Missouri. They are about 12,000 strong. Price's force has reached Farmington, twenty miles north-east of Pilot Knob.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

In order to reduce my present very large stock of China and Glassware, and to make room for my Fall Importations, I will from this date sell all goods in my line at the cheapest New York cash prices wholesale and retail, without adding charges for package, freight, or other expenses.
R. ALBERT,
24 1/2, one door below G. Arthur's Confectionery.
Mayville, Ky., August 11th, 1864.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sep. 17.
Late and Interesting Southern News
THE LAST OF MO'GAN.

A very large concourse of citizens attended the funeral of the late chieftain Morgan yesterday. The body was laid in state in the capitol from 9 o'clock until 12, during which period it was visited by throngs of ladies, soldiers and citizens. At 1 o'clock the funeral column, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Kemper, formed in front of the capitol, and consisted of the Public Guard, Captain Gay, the Fire Brigade, Captain Charters, a detachment of Pemberton's Heavy Artillery Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Atkinson. The President, Secretary of War, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mayor of Richmond, and members of the Council and Hastings Court, united in the procession. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant General Richard Ewell, Brigadier Gen. Gardner, Brig Gen Kemper, Brig Gen Preston, Brig Gen Lawton, Brig Gen Smith, Col Cox, Col Angus, Col Smith and Maj Bassett. The Rev George Patterson, of the Episcopal Church, and Chaplain of the Confederate States Army attended as officiating minister. The procession moved from Capitol Square at 2 o'clock, and proceeded out of the western gate through the principal streets, Hollywood Cemetery, where the hero was laid in the tomb; the funeral services were read, the customary shots were fired over him, and "he was left alone in his glory."

COLONEL MOSBY WOUNDED.
While the gallant Col. Mosby was returning from a scout with only two of his men, near Washington City, he was suddenly attacked by seven Yankee cavalry. In the encounter we regret to have to state Col. Mosby received a flesh wound in the thigh from a pistol shot. He expects to be in the field in a week or two.

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.
From the Richmond Whig, Sep. 14.

The Yankee Lieutenant General, having no more flanking to do, and unable to advance, finds some leisure on his hands, and has taken to writing letters. We do not discover that he is any more fortunate in the use of the pen than of the sword. He writes no better than he fights, but exhibits the disregard of truth in composition that he does of life in battle. The "rebel" quoth he, have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. Indeed! Then the little boys and old men whipped off your picked troops from the railroad bridges at Matamoras and across the Staunton River. Can a country be conquered in which the little boys and old men are better soldiers than the best troops you can send against them? Do little boys and old men form a good part of the garrisons for the entrenched position in front of Petersburg and Richmond? And you with your hordes of veterans unable to carry positions so defended? We have robbed the cradle and the grave! We have well. Do you object to the latter because you think it is the great business of a soldier to feed and not rob the grave? If such be your theory it must be confessed your conduct has been in admirable harmony with your opinion.

No man since Napoleon has offered such a banquet to the grave. Your line of march from the Rapidan to the Weldon Railroad is a wide and continuous Golgotha. Your campaigns have been carnivals of death. From your attacks on Fort Donelson, where your hetaerocles of dead outnumbered the garrison within the fort, to the last of your innumerable defeats in front of Petersburg, you have done nothing but feast the worms and the vultures and the wild dogs that follow in your rear as young chickens follow the mother that feeds them. The grave how you gully your soul mate have quaked when you wrote the word.

But suppose they may yet be in the service you describe, what would it prove but that you are warring not with military forces merely, but with the people? When Napoleon undertook to conquer Spain, one of his Marshals said to him wisely: "Sir you will not succeed; you are making war not against armies, but a nation. Every one able to lift a musket will become a soldier. You can never conquer them! The words were prophetic. The result only furnished another illustration of the truth which all history teaches, that a brave, united, patient, persistent and determined people especially if they have such numbers, such resources and such extent of territory, that it is practically impossible to move against them. This fact was signally attested in the first contest of our fathers for freedom.

Just as Grant now writes the British commanders wrote, and with much better reason, to their Government. Prussia, under Frederick, with its five millions of population, fighting against the mightiest nations of Europe combined, was another illustration. Holland, in her death struggle with Phillip, afforded another. History, ancient and modern, abounds with similar lessons. People worthy of freedom may lose their liberties from the perfidy of rulers or the knavery of politicians, but never from the sword of an invader. When a nation takes for its watchword submission sooner than subjugation, when for every soldier who falls there is a father or brother or son ready to take his place, and burning to avenge his death; when "the little boys" are made men by the bigness of their souls, and the old men are rejuvenated by the fire that glows in their bosoms; when even women are ready to forget the weakness of their sex, and assume the tasks and share the hardships and perils of the men;—against such people numbers are as nothing; resources are of no avail; suffering and peril, hunger and cold are without effect; for it is not these, nor even death they dread, but the success of their adversary; which to them is an evil so appalling that anything short of it seems a blessing.

Shallow and ignorant—devoid of heroic sentiment and incapable of appreciating the superhuman and sublime spirit with which a people may be inspired by it—as Grant is, he may find in the belief that our old men and boys are in the field, something to divert his thoughts from the contemplation of his own disgrace as the hugest failure of the war; but there can but be men at the North in whose sober minds such a fact would awaken reflections far other than pleasant or hopeful.

THE CAPTURE OF TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE, &c.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.]
We have some particulars of Hampton's brilliant dash upon the enemy, in which he captured twenty-five hundred head of cattle.

three hundred prisoners, many arms and wagons, &c.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, General Hampton, W. F. H. Lee's division (Barringer's and Chambliss's brigades), and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry and Graham's and McGregors' batteries of artillery, struck tents and started on his expedition. On reaching Sycamore church, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, where the enemy's forces were known to be encamped, a halt was made and preparations made for the attack at daylight a rest of some two hours being allowed the men and animals.

All necessary disposition of the troops having been made, General Rosser assaulted the left and General Dearing the right simultaneously and with like result. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their position was carried with a rush. The charge of our men at both points is represented to have been faultless. On the enemy's right Dearing's men swept like an avalanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irregular and momentary fire of musketry, which only served to increase their ardor and enthusiasm. So sudden and rapid was the assault that the Yankees rushed from their tents in *dishabille*, and were enabled to make comparatively but a feeble resistance. General Dearing took thirty-five prisoners, five or six teams, and the enemy's camp. Demoralized and panic-stricken the balance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore church, where, finding General Rosser in possession of their works they immediately surrendered.

On their left, at Sycamore Church, the enemy was much more strongly fortified. He held position on a hill, with formidable barricade in his front. General Rosser demanded a surrender; but the Yankee commandant, seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark that he intended to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser determined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to charge. They obeyed the demand with great cheerfulness and gallantry. They reached the barricade, pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them, and reached the enemy's work in the last execution. As soon as Gen. Rosser reached the position, the Yankees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place in a most precipitate manner. It was here that the men who fled before Gen. Dearing were made to surrender. Gen. Rosser took about two hundred and fifty prisoners and several valuable teams in addition to the enemy's camp. The camps were prolific of delicacies and provisions. Oranges, lemons, cigars, crackers and good things and useful, were found in great profusion, and not a few of them were secured.

CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE.
The enemy having been completely demoralized, it was determined to push at once after the cattle. Before General Rosser moved off, a note captured in Major Baker's tent, was brought to him, which read substantially as follows:

I have the honor to report the arrival of two thousand four hundred and eighty-six head of cattle. I have this day moved them from Croggin's Point, as the grazing in this vicinity is the finest in the country. I only fear it will not hold out long enough. The cattle are in splendid order.

J. S. BAKER, Com. First D. C. Cav.

There was no difficulty in securing the cattle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of General Forrest—He Captures Sulphur Springs, with 7,000 Men.
NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed Sulphur Springs yesterday.

Col. Pace, commanding Elk River bridge evacuated that place at daylight. Forrest took possession this morning of a force estimated at 8,000 strong, with three batteries.

In the fight at Athens on, on Saturday, 500 men of the 6th and 8th Maryland cavalry were captured, and the remainder of the negroes captured who were in Federal uniform.

St. Louis, September 27.
Official information still puts Grant's main force at Fredericktown, with his advance at Farmington, St. Francis county. The main body is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, principally cavalry; the advance about 4,000, all mounted.

Light attacks were made on Pilot Knob and Ironton yesterday, which were easily repulsed. It now appears that Pilot knob was not evacuated as previously reported. Price's plans are yet undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia Valley.

Gen. Mower, who left Brownsville, Ark., two weeks ago with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is still moving northward in Price's rear, and will be heard from in good time.

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here. The cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the commanding General, and the citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defense.

New York, September 27.
The Herald's special at Sheridan's headquarters, the 24th, says: From the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th, and those which had accumulated from the various combats of Crook's and Averill's in his hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain, and his left upon North Mountain, having his front about 3 miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defenses. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable.

over 100 prisoners; while Crook swept toward the enemy's center, the 6th Corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill swept along the base of the North Mountain, outward 7 miles, captured 175 cavalry horses, 4 caissons, 14 wagons 8 ambulances, and a number of fugitives. The enemy having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving this position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hasty that he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mt. Jackson, 25 miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistance. Yesterday near Hawkins' Bridge, by Gen. Averill with a cavalry division and a brigade of Gen. Devin's and driven to the town of Mt. Jackson, where his entire force was found in position. Maj. Laddy, commanding two battalions, was captured with several privates. Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigilance and success, until he brought an infantry division, with artillery, and they held them in check till the arrival of the 6th Corps, which found them in the same position this morning, offering stubborn resistance.

Gen. Averill was relieved from duty with his division this morning, and granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army. There is a prospect of an engagement in the front.

IF YOU WANT A FASHIONABLE SUIT OF

Fall Clothing!

CALL ON

JERRY F. YOUNG,

AT BLUM & HECHINGER'S RED CORNER!

EDUCATION!

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

I MAYSVILLE, MASON CO. KY.,

On the First Monday of September.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1610. The members of this Institute devote themselves to the instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of Virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education. The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use of Maps and Globes; French and Italian Composition; Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Rhetoric, Elocution, Logic, Metaphysics, Natural and Natural Philosophy; Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping; French, German and Latin Languages; Music on the Harp, Piano, Organ, Violoncello and Guitar; Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate supervision of the Young Ladies will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the institution, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academic year, two examinations will take place; the first in January, and the second in June. At the close of the first a Semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted sickness. A public distribution of Premiums takes place at the close of the year, after the second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, are admitted on presenting an authorized ticket at the door. As regards the observance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor. In each class, the gold Medal, silver Medal, and ribbon are given to the pupils who must receive the crown and the first premium in the highest classes of the principal studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation. In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and uncles; none others will be received, unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 5 o'clock, A. M., and returning before midnight. Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and unless particularly requested by the parents, it is preferred that they should visit only at the specified times.

The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic Faith, yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, with whom no influence is used to change their belief—but it is required for the maintenance of good order; that they assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Terms for Boarders.

Entrance Fee, \$5 00

Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, laundry, and charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$52 00

Externs or Day Scholars.

Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20 00

Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15 00

" " Primary, " 10 00

Extra Charges.

For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session, \$10 00

Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20 00

" on Melodeon, " 20 00

" on the Harp, " 20 00

" on Guitar, " 20 00

Use of Piano, &c., " 5 00

Use of the Harp, " 7 50

Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c., 10 00

Painting in Oil, per Session, 20 00

Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10 00

School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payment for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver desert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table napkins, and a towel. If the pupils must have a white Swiss dress and veil and a sun bonnet.

The uniform in Winter will be Brown Merino dresses, and black aprons; in Summer blue lawn or muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white Swiss dress and veil and a sun bonnet.

The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy.

N. B. Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the linen of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.

Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate. Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky. Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky. Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky. Rev D P Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com. Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. P. Deane, Proprietor, Louisville. Hughes & Parkhill, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky. Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.

Maj. L. T. Huston, Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.

Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry.

George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Mayville, Ky.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

dec17 R ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 25 to 26c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 18@1 25;

Half Bbls, \$1 20@1 25.

Coffee 52c to 55c.

Wheat—Red \$1 00; White \$2 00@2 05.

FLOUR.—Selling at from \$10 50@11 50.

Wheat—Market firm at \$1 75.

Corn Sugar, 25c.

Crash " 25c.

Loaf " 25c.

BAKED—Sides of Hams \$2; Shoulders 18c.

LARD.—15 to 20c, per lb.

HEMP.—\$140 per ton.

Tobacco.—Selling at 7@10c lbs.

MACONEL.—Barrels \$17; Half bbls. \$10;

Quartons, No. 1, 8c @ 10c.

SALT.—75c. @ bushel.

RICE.—17c. @ lb.

FEATHERS.—70 cents lbs.

FLAX SEED.—\$2 50 per bushel.

HEMP SEED.—\$2 50 per bushel.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, SEP. 29

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

PREMIUM ON FLOWERS.—Mrs. Wm. McClanahan, of East Mayville, received the Premium at the Ripley Fair for the nicest collection of Flowers.

FIRE.—A new building just erected by Mr. JOHN HEARDON, near Lewisburg, was destroyed by Fire on last Thursday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

MASON AND LEWIS FREE FROM THE DRAFT.—A letter from Provost Marshal GARRETT stating there will be no draft in Mason and Lewis Counties, their quotas having been filled.

Revival of the Clothing Trade.
Mr. LOUIS DESSAR has returned to this City, and re-opened his CLOTHING STORE, on the Corner of Market & Second Street.—He has just received, direct from the East, a splendid stock of the most beautiful and fashionable Fall and Winter Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen, to be found in the Emporium of Fashion in the East. The business will be under the control of Mr. JNO. ALEXANDER, who will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

Steamer Jennie Brown.
Mr. JOSEPH ROSS, having retired from the firm of Ross, Power & Co, has attached himself to the Jennie Brown, in the capacity of First Clerk. Mr. WM. BEAM, also of this city, is his assistant. The gentlemen are favorable known to the community, and will spare nothing which will add to the interest of passengers and shippers.

Below we publish a list of premiums awarded to citizens of Mason county at the Ripley Fair.

- 1st premium on aged Bulls, W. W. Baldwin.
- 1st premium on 2 year old Bulls, Richard Kirk.
- Premium on yearling Bulls, W. W. Baldwin.
- 1st and 2d premium on Bulls under one year old, W. W. Baldwin.
- Premium in sweepstakes, Bulls W. W. Baldwin.
- 1st premium, aged Cow W. W. Baldwin.
- 1st premium on 2 year old Heifers, W. W. Baldwin.
- 2d premium on 2 year old Heifers, H. Smoot.
- 1st premium on 1 year old Heifer, H. Smoot.
- Under 1 year old W. W. Baldwin.
- Premium in sweepstakes, Cows, H. Smoot.
- 1st premium on 3 year old Filly, in Harness, Dave Heckinger.

PRICES FIXED.—The Tailors of Philadelphia have just adopted a new scale of prices which puts up dress coats to \$10.50 for the making merely, overcoats \$11, pantaloons \$2.75, vests \$2.25. These are pretty stiff prices, half as much as the entire cost of these articles three years ago.

General Sheridan captured 20 pieces of cannon and 1,000 prisoners at Fisher's Hill.

General Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the South-west.

The Rebel View of the Presidential Election.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sep. 6th.
The South is to act the controlling part in the Northern election. The issue of November is to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re-election begins and ends in military success. Without some decided achievement by Grant or a destruction of the Georgian army by Sherman, every State at the North will cast its vote against him, except Vermont and Massachusetts. But great success must not be moderate; but great success must promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war. If he fails to accomplish something worthy of the great exertion he has made in the campaign, he will be beaten at the polls, and a new party will succeed to power which will sheathe the sword, and hold out the olive branch.

The South is fighting for peace, and peace alone. She is resisting aggression, she aims neither at the conquest or humiliation of her adversary. For the first time now in four years, there is a prospect of securing this long and arduously sought desideratum. All the powerful inducements which have served her to the struggle for four years, are now concentrated in the space of four months. The Administration at Washington will put forth all its powers and energy for effecting by November the purposes which it has so eagerly endeavored to compass during the preceding stages of the war. It is not merely hatred toward us which now inspires its members; to this powerful motive they have now added the desire of prolonging their power, and overthrowing their adversaries whom they hate even more intensely than they do ourselves.

Our policy is emphatically to stand on the defensive and risk nothing; but, at the same time, it is more important than ever that we should bring every resource into requisition, and employ all the vigilance and activity of which we are capable. The business of the text sixty days will be to hold our own and suffer no disaster; but it will be no easy task. The enemy will redouble his exertion, and throw a desperate activity into all his operations. He will test our strength and vigilance at every point; and leave no labor or artifice unemployable by which advantage, or even *clat* may be secured. Now is the hour for every man in the South to do his duty and to his post.

We can afford any sacrifice collectively and individually, to make sure of these two months. The risk may leave their hospitals a little too soon, and even the lame and decrepit take their stand in the breastworks to advantage now. Furloughs may be refused with eminent propriety, and the men

who are skulking beyond their time in the interior should be shamed into their duty or dealt with as deserters or traitors. Every expedient should be used to pile up strength in the eight week of crisis at hand.

The prospects of the Confederacy were never more brighter than at this moment, if she deserves success and is resolved to win it; never so gloomy, if tired of the struggle and worthy of independence, her resolution and zeal fail at the eleventh hour. The task before her is the most easy that she has encountered at any stage of the struggle, if she but addressed herself to it in the proper spirit; it is the most difficult and doubtful if she relax in resolution and omit any of the exertions and precautions demanded by the occasion.

It is no spirit of distrust that these reflections are made; but in a spirit of warning and hopeful exhortation. The crisis is of a character to gladden the heart of every brave man, confident of the issue. All the anxieties and trials of years are to be concentrated into a few weeks, and the often proclaimed limitation of 'sixty days' to the strife is at last to be realized. In all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest. The Washington Administration, under the spur of necessity, will bring the whole power which they can command into requisition. If they fail, then the war will fall, not merely by change of dynasties, but because it will have demonstrated that the maximum power of which the North is capable has been brought to bear, and failed to effect the object of subjugation. It will not be that Me Clellan is disposed to peace or his party averts to further war; that peace will come; but it will be because a war administration, employed the full resources and power of its country when its finances were unimpaired and its resources unexhausted, will have failed to subdue the South, and because the inference will be irresistible that what could not be accomplished by a war administration in the full vigor of Federal resources cannot be by a peace administration succeeding to power after these resources had been materially reduced.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 20th, 1864.
The Students of Kentucky University assembled for the purpose of drafting resolutions with reference to the removal, by death, of CHARLES R. HIXSON from our midst. J. M. CLYDE was called to the Chair, and J. W. MOUNTAIN appointed Secretary. The committee appointed to draft the resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we appreciate fully the modesty, fidelity and honor with which he executed every trust confided to him, while he was one of our number, and that we feel deeply the loss of him whose Christian virtues and exemplary character gave strong evidence of his hope and faith in the promises of our Savior.

Resolved, That from the depth of our hearts we tender to his friends, for whom he felt a faithful attachment, and especially to his mother, whom he often mentioned with expressions of the warmest affection, our sympathy and condolence; and that we assure them that we lament with them in their mutual friend, and will cherish his memory in after years when engaged in the active and solemn duties of life.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Charles's Mother, and for publication in the Christian Union and Age.

JOHN S. PHELPS, Chm.
JAMES W. RANDALL,
WILLIAM F. HARVEY, Com.
JAMES C. KATH,
ALBERT MYLES.

MARRIED.
In San Francisco, California, August 4th, 1864, at the residence of the Hon. Horace H. Lee, by Bishop Kavanagh, Mr. ARTHUR EBBERTS to Miss BETTIE STEVENSON, daughter of the late Col. THOMAS B. STEVENSON, of this city. No cards.

At the residence of bride's parents, in Dover, Mason county, Ky., Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, 1864, by Eld. H. Turner, Mr. H. F. FRANKLIN, of Flemingsburg, to Miss BIRDIE TABB. (Lexington Observer please copy.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
CALL AND EXAMINE
BLUM & HECHINGER'S
NEWLY ARRIVED STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!!
AT THE RED CORNER.

HENRY E. FOGUE. THOS. CORYELL.

FOGUE & CORYELL,
GRAIN, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN FRONT ST.
Cor. of Limestone & Front Sts.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN;
and will give special attention to any business entrusted to our care and forward at the lowest rates.

We will furnish BLACKSMITH, CANE and POMEROY COALS in our Yard, as cheap as it can be bought at the river.

Mayville, Sept. 22, 1864-1f. [Eagle copy.]

Books & Stationery!
I HAVE SOLD MY STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., to

MR. JAMES SMITH,
who will continue the business at the old stand. I take pleasure in bespeaking for him a continuance of the custom so long and liberally bestowed on the old concern. He will be assisted by

MR. DANIEL S. BONIWELL,
who is eminently qualified both by his experience and his obliging and accommodating disposition to render satisfaction and pleasure to all who may favor him with a call.

Sept. 18, 1864. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

HAVING PURCHASED THE
BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE)

of G. W. BLATTERMAN, I propose to conduct the business in all its branches. The stock is now complete and comprises a full assortment of School Books.

Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books,
Poodscap, Letter & Note Paper, every var.,
Envelopes, Pens, Pencils,
Blank Books,
Wall Paper and Window Paper,
And every description of goods kept in a first-class establishment.

My stock of School Books is full and complete and I am prepared to furnish schools and scholars with the most reasonable terms.

JAMES SMITH.

Mayville, Ky., September 29th, 1864.

FOR A FINE HAT!!

CALL AT THE

RED CORNER!!

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

TO THE PUBLIC!

ADAMS' EXPRESS

OUR EXPRESS FOR CINCINNATI is carried on the fine Steamers

BOSTON, No. 3

and

MAGNOLIA.

Accommodating messengers will be found on both boats. Bills are closed as follows:

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9.30 o'clock, A. M.

This rule is positive, and will be strictly adhered to.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

A. M. JANUARY & SON, AGENTS.

Mayville, August 4th, 1864-1f

Mayville Marble Works!

H. GILLMORE,

Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ORDERS from Country solicited.—Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon.

(August 4th, 1864.)

Office of the Adams Express Co.

Notice!

THE TRANSPORTATION of Freight, except under Military Permit, being prohibited by the Federal Government, the District of Kentucky, Patrons of this Company are hereby notified, that we can carry nothing unless accompanied by a "Permit" issued by the proper Military Authority, as required by General Order No. 63.

Freight coming from a distance, for persons in Kentucky, will be held at Cincinnati until the required permit, necessary to accompany it in transit, is sent to the Agent at that City. By leaving permits at our Office, freight will be promptly forwarded.

A. M. JANUARY & SON.

P. S. Until further notice, no Packages for Prisoners can be forwarded.

A. M. JANUARY & SON.

Mayville, Sept. 1st, 1864-1f

REGULAR CINCINNATI & MAYSVILLE PACKET!

The fine side-wheel steamer

JENNIE BROWN,

Capt. WM. HEWITT, Master; W. H. KEYS, Clerk.

Will leave Mayville for Cincinnati, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Returning, will leave Cincinnati every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

Sept. 8, 1864. J. M. LOVE, Agent.

BOOTS & SHOES!

For the Fall Trade!!

I HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE favorite brands, such as White's, Boyd & Corey's and others, Lace Boots and Balmoral; Allen & Flegg's, Bigelow's, Forbush's, Whitney's and Batchelder's calf, coarse, kip, and gent's boots, and shoes for men, boys, youth and children; also a few cases

Home-Made Kip Boots,

Most of which were bought in May, June and July and will be sold LOW—some of them LOWER than they can now be had at the Manufacturer's.

Merchants Please Call and Examine!!

For the multitude I have an infinite variety, from common to extra fine and can suit you all in price and quality. TERMS CASH!

Also, as usual, a general variety of

Leather & Findings!

S. S. MINER.

Mayville, Ky., Sept. 8, 1864-1m

FAMILY GROCERIES!

UNDER a just construction of a recent military order, governing trade in Kentucky, we have been permitted by our present polite and gentlemanly Provost Marshal to import a small stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which we offer for sale to our old friends and customers and purchasers generally at fully ten per cent less than these articles could have been bought at in the early part of this week, though there has been no decline in the markets from which we obtained them. We have read and understand the order alluded to, and see nothing specially objectionable in the order itself, but think we can see in the forced construction of it by a few interested mercenary who have attempted to advise and control the deputy authorities here, something too mean and contemptible to bear scrutiny. We cannot finish this advertisement without publicly thanking Mr. PERRY for his prompt action in the matter when the proper application was made to him, and can but think that consumers of groceries generally, who have been freed from an attempted infamous monopoly, will do likewise.

B. F. & H. P. THOMAS.

Mayville, Sept. 15, 1864-3mo

NATIVITY HALL!

REV. F. M. GREGG, A. M., Rector.

MRS. M. G. CALDER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, will open on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1864.

Mrs. M. G. CALDER, the Principal, is a lady of large experience and varied attainments, so that the pupils will enjoy first class privileges. The branches taught embrace Painting and Drawing; French; Music, Instrumental and Vocal. Particular attention given to the common branches. The new School building is light and airy, and Third Street, is easy of access in all Seasons of the year, and possesses the modern improvements for heating and ventilating. The furniture of the School rooms is new and excellent.

For terms and other particulars, apply to F. M. GREGG.

Mayville, Ky., August 18th, 1864-1f

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RED CORNER

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Blum & Hechinger's

GREAT WESTERN

Emporium of Fashion

WE take pleasure in informing our Patron, and Friends, that we have just received and will continue to receive, a FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

Consisting of the latest and most fashionable Styles of

Dress Coats,

Business Coats,

Promenade Coats,

Pants and Vests.

A Full Stock of

PROCK, SACK & SUTOUT OVERCOATS

We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION to the selection of Goods for our

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

And have on hand a CHOICE LOT OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN CLOTHES

Imported & Domestic Cassimeres,

DOESKINS, VELVETS AND SILKS,

Which under the superintendence of our Cutter, MR. JERRY F. YOUNG, we are prepared to Manufacture to Order. Having a full complement of experienced hands, we can fill orders at the shortest notice.

Mr. YOUNG has also procured C. Genio's, Scott's, Glencross & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

DEPARTMENT!

Comprises all goods of the latest fashion, appropriate to a Gentleman's outfit.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,

Custom Made.

A FINE LOT OF

HATS!

Trunks,

Valises,

Carpet Sacks,

Umbrellas, &c.,

All of the above goods we are prepared to sell at the

LOWEST RATES!

And we can promise those who call on us, that they will

SAVE MONEY!

AND GET A

BETTER ARTICLE!

THAN ELSEWHERE.

SO CALL AT THE

Red Corner

And Look Around.

BLUM & HECHINGER.

Mayville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

MULLINS & HUNTS'

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Mayville, Ky.

Mayville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND—

SILVER WARE.

JUST received a large stock of FINE GOLD WATCHES and JEWELRY, of the latest styles; also, a large assortment of

Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware and FANCY GOODS.

A large stock of Materials to accommodate the Trade. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order.

TERMS CASH!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Old Gold and Silver!

Customers will please call and settle up their accounts, as I wish to close my books as soon as possible.

C. F. DUBEU,

Opposite the EXPRESS OFFICE.

Mayville, Ky., August 25th, 1864.

NOTICE

To the Tax-Payers of Ma-

son County.

BY an act of the General Assembly it is made my duty, immediately after the 1st of June, to proceed with the Collection of the public Revenues speedily as possible. By the

STONEWALL JACKSON.
A Sentinel.
The Rev. Dr. Moore of Richmond, in a sermon on the memory of the much-loved and lamented Stonewall Jackson, narrates the following incident:
"Previous to the first battle of Manassas, when the troops under Gen. Stonewall Jackson had made a forced march, on halting at night they fell on the ground exhausted and faint. The hour arrived for setting the watch for the night. The officer of the day went to the General's tent and said, 'General, the men are all worried, and there is not one but is asleep. Shall I wake them?'
"No," said the noble Jackson, "let them sleep, and I will watch the camp to-night." And all night long he rode around that lonely camp, the lone sentinel for that brave, but weary and silent body of Virginia heroes. And when the glorious morning broke, the soldiers awoke fresh and ready for action, all unconscious of the noble vigil kept over their slumbers."
"Twas in the dying of the day,
The darkness grew so still,
The drowsy pipe of evening birds
Was hushed upon the hill;
Athwart the shadows of the vale,
Slumbered the men of might—
And one lone sentry paced his rounds,
To watch the camp that night.
A grave and solemn man he was,
With deep and sombre brow;
The dreamy eyes seemed hoarding up
Some unexpressed vow.
The watchful glances peered o'er the plains,
Beneath the starry light—
And with the murmured name of God,
He watched the camp that night.
The future opened unto him
His grand and awful scroll;
He saw the noble Valley march
Come hurrying o'er his soul—
Richmond and Sharpsburg thundered by
With that tremendous fight,
Which gave to him the Angel hosts,
Who watched the camp that night.
We mourn for him who died for us,
With that resistless mood;
While up the valley of the Lord,
He marches to the throne!
He kept the faith of men and saints,
Sublime and pure and bright,
He sleeps—and all is well with him,
Who watched the camp that night.
Brothers! the midnight of the Cause
Is shrouded in our fate;
The demon Goliath pollute our halls
With fire, and lust, and hate.
Be strong—be valiant—be assured—
Strike home for Heaven and Light!
THE SWORD OF JACKSON STALKS AHEAD,
AND GUARDS THE CAMP AT NIGHT.
Proposal.
The violet loves a sunny bank,
The cowslip loves the lea,
The scarlet creeper loves the elm,
But I love—thee.
Two sunshine kisses mount and vale,
The stars, they kiss the dew,
The west winds kiss the clover bloom,
But I kiss—thee!
The oriole weaves his mottled mate;
The lily's bride of the bee;
Heaven's marriage-ring is round the earth—
Shall I wed thee?
Why couldn't Cain go to sleep? Because
he wasn't Abel.
There are young women who lay their
heads upon the bosom of one lover to gaze
and wink at another.
Why do you set your cap of coffee on
the chair, Mr. Jones? Said a worthy land-
lady one morning at breakfast. 'It is so very
weak, ma'am said Jones, 'I thought I would
let it rest.
A Union resting upon the consent of every
State, and existing alone by interest and
affection, is as strong as adamant. A Union
resting upon force and coercion, is as weak
as a rope of sand, and cannot long be
held together.
Slavers buy negroes in Africa to put to
useful employment in the sugar and cotton
regions. Substitute brokers and yelping
Abolitionists steal negroes from the slave
States, in order to sell them for soldiers to
be shot. Now who is the real friend of
Santo? and who are the most honest?
Wisconsin.—Hon. C. A. Eldridge, one of
the Congressmen from Wisconsin, writes to
Washington:
"Our people are wild with enthusiasm for
the nominees of the Chicago Convention.
We shall carry Wisconsin."
Ex-Governor Bigler has been nominated
to Congress by the Democracy of Clearfield
County.

W. P. COONS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, west side Court St.,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
GEO. W. WROTEN,
Homeopathic Physician,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
[mar. 10]
Office at Mrs. Wroten's.
W. S. FRANK,
Attorney at Law,
COURT STREET,
Maysville, Ky.
[mar. 10] Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
[mar. 10] WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-
joining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1864-1v
H. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SUTTON ST., (opposite Lee House)
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Our personal attention will be given
to Receiving & Forwarding all Goods
consigned to our care.
All orders sent us shall be filled in the same
manner, with reference to quality and quantity,
as if the parties purchasing were personally
present.
Below will be found an enumeration of some
of the articles included in our stock, which we
offer to the trade low for Cash or Country Pro-
duce:
24 Hhds. Choice N. O. Sugar;
8 Hhds. Prime N. O. Sugar;
50 Bbls. Loving's Refined Sugars;
10 " Crushed do;
25 " Pulverized do;
15 " A. Coffee do;
54 Bags Choice Rio Coffee;
25 " Prime Rio Coffee;
35 Packages Golden Syrup, in Half Bbls.
and 10 gal. Kegs;
16 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses;
65 Packages Mackerel, in Bbls. Hf. Bbls.
or Bbls. and Kits;
25 Hf. Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea;
5 " " Black Tea;
20 Gross Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco;
Choice Smoking Tobacco, in Half Pound
and 5 Pound Packages;
50 Caddies Choice Chewing Tobacco;
20 Bbls. Chewing Tobacco;
50,000 Cigars, assorted brands;
75,000 White and Buff Envelopes;
Cap, Note and Letter Paper;
500 Boxes Sardines, halves and quarters;
35 Doz. Cove and Spiced Oysters, in 1 &
2 lbs. Cans;
152 Baskets Champagne Wine;
12 Boxes Native Wines;
Choice Old Bourbon Whisky, in
Barrels and Bottles;
Common Whisky;
Rectified Whisky;
French Brandy; Gin; Ginger Wine
Raisins; Figs; Almonds; Buckets; Tubs; in
Wrapping Paper; Fancy, Toilet and Bat
Towels; Washboards; Brooms; Cordage; Matches; Spices;
Star and Tallow Candles; Cheese; Crackers;
Shot; etc. We invite the attention of Country
Merchants particularly to our stock of goods.
We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade
generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.
W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,
Nos. 16 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)
March 24, 1864. MAYSVILLE, KY.
Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX.
STRICKLAND'S
Anti-Cholera Mixture,
Is a composition of astringents, absorbents,
stimulants and carminatives, which every phy-
sician acknowledges is the only preparation that
will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and
Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now
in use in several of our army hospitals where it
gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the
lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens,
and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy
in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from now
patients which have been cured after being pro-
nounced incurable by their physicians, some
after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea
and Dysentery try one bottle.
SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Seaton & Brodrick, and by J. J.
Wood, at 50 cents per bottle.
General Depot, No. 6 East 4th St., Cincinnati,
Ohio. [June 2, 1864-1y
BROOMS.
A large supply of best quality, for sale by
BEN PHISTER.
C. GALLER, C. NELSON,
Late of Mason Co., Ky. Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky.
T. A. MATTHEWS, of Maysville, Ky.
Merchants' Hotel,
(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE)
CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
Fifth street, near Main
CINCINNATI, O.
This house having been thoroughly reno-
vated and newly furnished, is now open.
Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-3mo.
CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to ships cable
always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX
HEAD QUARTERS FOR
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY,
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
PLATFORM SCALES,
COUNTER SCALES.
Ca h.
Maysville, August 13, 1864.
OWENS & BARKLEY.
SPONGES
OF ALL KINDS, AT
SEATON & BRODRICK'S
New Drug Store.
MAYSVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTE!
MALE DEPARTMENT.
THE next Session of this Institution will com-
mence on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEP-
TEMBER, NEXT, and continue Twenty weeks.
TERMS.
Tuition in Primary & Junior Department \$15.00
" Middle & Senior " 20.00
" A limited number of pupils can be accom-
modated with board in the family of the Prin-
cipal.
M. H. SMITH, Principal.
Maysville, Aug. 18, '64.
CHANDLERS!
F Various Patterns, for burning Cal Oil—
At SEATON & BRODRICK'S
Maysville, Ky., May 19.

GRAIN, GROCERY,
COMMISSION HOUSE
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.
I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,
GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in
the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-
over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.
I will pay the highest market price in cash
or WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.
I have just received a full stock of Groceries,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,
Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assort-
ment of all articles in the Grocery line; all war-
ranted to be of the best quality. My goods have
been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be
sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small
profits.
I have also on hand a large stock of PURE
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business
attended to with promptness.
All persons desiring of getting the worth of
their money, will please give me a call.
June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.
CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,
of best quality, in store and for sale low by
BEN PHISTER.
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.
SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,
in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for
sale low by BEN PHISTER.
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.
TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale
By BEN PHISTER.
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.
VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by
BEN PHISTER.
June 19.
L. H. LONG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.
Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY
June 19, 1862-1y
DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS!
The Latest and Most Important Discovery
of the Nineteenth Century.
NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY
connected with the history of the Materia
Medica of the United States, or more favorably
known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than
that of JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His in-
imitable preparation of Sassaaparilla has long
stood at the head of the various compounds of
Wild Cherry, has become a household word
throughout the West and South; and his Worm
Lozenges, in less than a year after their intro-
duction, attained a reputation as widespread as
the continent of North America. But the won-
derful glory of his life remains to be attained in his
latest discovery, or rather combination, for he
does not claim to have been the discoverer of
CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now
sold to the public. That honor belongs to the
native inhabitants of Central America, to whom
its virtues have been known for more than two
hundred years. Armed with it, the Indian bids
defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles
without fear the most venomous serpents. It is
a belief with them that where there is breath left
in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no mat-
ter what the disease may be.
While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this
extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satis-
fied from a thorough examination of the evidence
relating to its virtues, that, as a remedy and
preventive for all diseases arising from exposure
either to changes of weather and climate, or to
the miasmatic influences, it stands without a
rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has
so long enjoyed in Central America and the West
Indies.
DYSPEPSIA
Is attendant train of symptoms, it acts
more like a charm than a medicine. There is
nothing in the whole range of the Materia Medica
that can for a moment bear a comparison with
it in this disease.
A full account of this wonderful plant may be
found in the eleventh edition of the U. S. Dis-
pensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.
A series of experiments, in which Dr. Bull has
been for years engaged, has just been brought to
a successful termination, and he is now enabled
to offer to the public a combination of Cedron
with other improved tones, the whole pre-
served in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon
whisky, which is his confident has no equal in
the world.
He might furnish a volume of certificates, but
the public have long since learned to esti-
mate such things at their true value. The safest plan
is for every one to test for himself the virtues of
a new medicine. Give the
Cedron Bitters
one trial, and you will never use any others.
It is not necessary to publish a long list of dis-
eases to which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.
In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,
KIDNEYS, & LIVER.
In all affections of the BRAIN depending upon
derangement of the Stomach or Bowels;
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA;
And in FEVER AND AGUE.
It is destined to supersede all other remedies.
It not only cures all these diseases but it pre-
vents them.
A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour
before each meal will obviate the ill effects of the
most unhealthy climate, and screen the person
taking it against disease under the most trying
exposure.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers, generally.
JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth
street, Louisville, Ky.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
SEATON & BRODRICK.
Cor. 2nd and Court Streets.
mar 7, 1864-1y Maysville, Ky.
Come down in the center,
That's what it means!
N. C.
SADDLERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED
so as to give his undivided attention to the
Manufacture of every article connected with the
SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!
He has now on hand and in process of making, a
splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies'
Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake
and Sulky Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear;
Riding Bridles, with Racking Port and Snaffle
Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulky and Rid-
ing Whips; Hog and Kipskin Collars; Horse
Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Horse
and Rope Harness; Wadded Cotton and Hemp
Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray
and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually
kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be
sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to
purchasers and dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.
[All Repairing attended to at once, at my
old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come
down in the center," between Market & Sutton.
T. K. RICKETTS.
Maysville, March 26th, 1863.
Mustard Seed Wnted
WE will pay the highest Market Price, in
CASH, for Mustard Seed, either in large
or small quantities.
SEATON & BRODRICK.
Maysville Ky., July 21, 1863.
MAYSVILLE SEMINARY!
THE THIRTY FIRST YEAR, UNDER
the present Principal, will commence
September 5th, 1864.
W. W. RICHESON, Principal.
Maysville, Ky., August 4th, 1864.

THE NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CHINA STORE
South side 2d bet. Court & Market St
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY.
WE ANNOUNCE WITH
pleasure, the RE-
MOVAL of our Stock of
CHINA, GLASS
AND
QUEENSWARE,
to the building formerly oc-
cupied by E. MATTHEWS &
sons, where we are opening
a large and complete assortment of Goods,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
Our stock is large, containing great varieties of
PLAIN WHITE, GOLD BAND AND FANCY DECORATED
Dinner and Tea Sets;
VASES; COLOGNE BOTTLES; TOILET
SETS; FANCY AND STAPLE
ARTICLES of every description;
Silver Plated
KNIVES, FORKS, CAND BASKETS, &c.
LEA TRAYS; WAITERS;
COAL OIL LAMPS of many varieties.
While thanking the public and the trade for
the liberal encouragement extended to us in the
past, we have the will not to forget to call and see
us at our NEW CHINA STORE
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Importers of FINEST WARE,
On South side 2d street.
Maysville, Ky., January 7th, 1864.
GODDARD HOUSE,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STS
Opposite Steamboat Landing,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.
THIS well known Hotel, has been re-
paired and refitted in a superior manner
and is now open to the public.
The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, so-
licits the patronage of the travelling community.
No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to
the guests of the house.
[Stages leave daily for all points in the in-
terior. Feb. 12-6m M. S. E. F. FLEMING.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE ARTHUR
Baker & Confectioner
AND DEALER IN
Fruits, Nuts, Toys,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Has removed his Stock to
MULLIN & HUNT'S Old Stand, on
SECOND STREET.
Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all
Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.
JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK
SEATON & BRODRICK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.
CORNER SECOND COURT STS.
Maysville, Ky.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines!
Awarded the First Premium as the best
Family Sewing Machine
For three successive years at the
UNITED STATES FAIR;
For five years at the
CINCINNATI MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
WITH IMPROVEMENTS!
GLASS FOOT;
HEMMER;
CORDER & BRADFORD
—ALSO—
MACHINE NEEDLES, COTTONS, &c.
For sale by
J. B. GIBSON, Agent,
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Feb. 4th, 1864. MAYSVILLE.
Tailoring and Renovating
ESTABLISHMENT!!!
SECOND STREET opposite City Hall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
THE Undersigned would respectfully inform
the citizens of Maysville and vicinity that
he is prepared to make up suits of any style and
warrant them to give satisfaction.
I am prepared to RENOVATE CLOTHING
and remove all kinds of Grease, Paint or Dirt,
and restore the goods to its original gloss and
beauty. Give me a call.
June 23, '64. CHRI. TIAN ALTMAYER.

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE.
THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,
This fine Steamer was built ex-
pressly
MAGNOLIA,
J. H. PRATHER, Commander.
LEW. MORRIS Clerk.
Leaves out of Walnut St., for Maysville, every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, M.
Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tues-
day, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or passage apply on board, or
to GRAHAM & MCNEELY.
Freight received at all hours at the Maysville
Packet Landing.
Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI WEEKLY PACKET
THE SPLENDID STEAMER
Bostona,
Captain Wm. McClure, Comander, will con-
tinue in the above trade leaving Cincinnati every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Port-
smouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way
between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to H.
McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.
S. SALOMON,
WATCHMAKER,
GODDARD HOUSE BUILDING,
Market Street,
May 7, 1863-1y MAYSVILLE, KY.
COSTAR'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATORS
For Rats, Raccoons, Ants, Bed
Bugs, Toads, Frogs, Weasels, &c., In-
sects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and
Flasks. \$2 and \$5 sizes for Hotels, Public In-
stitutions, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists & Retailers everywhere.
Beware of a worthless imitation.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box,
Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot 452 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Wholesale & Retail Druggists
in Maysville, Ky. [mar 31, 1864-6m.
THE HOWE
SEWING MACHINE!
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT
OF THE CELEBRATED HOWE SEWING
MACHINES—direct from the Manufacturer, and
will sell them at the lowest possible rate for Cash.
These Machines are adapted for heavy as well as
the finest sewing. Call and examine them at the
residence of S. SMOCKLEY, on Short street.
Mus. A. J. SMITH, Agent.
NEEDLES AND SPOOL. These can be had
at S. SMOCKLEY'S Store, on Market street.
Maysville, Ky., Feb. 25th, 1863.
REMOVAL!
LOUIS STINE would respectfully inform his
customers and friends that he has removed
to Caldwell's Building, in the room formerly
occupied by the Telegraph Office.
Fall and Winter Goods!
LOUIS STINE
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A
choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods
in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of
at the lowest rates for CASH. He solicits a call
from his friends and pledges his best efforts
to give Satisfaction.
October 1, 1863. LOUIS STINE.
INTERIOR
ADORNMENTS!
JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION
of new and desirable styles of
PAPER HANGINGS,
from the rich and ornate to the most chaste and
simple patterns, appropriate for Parlors,
Halls, Dining-Rooms and Chambers.
FIRE BOARD PRINTS—new designs;
WINDOW SHADES,
of any required style or size, on hand or made
to order.
GILT MOULDING
AND
OVAL PICTURE FRAMES,
PICTURE CORD & TASSELS, and all the
trimmings for frames.
FRAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE!
The above Goods are all new and will be sold
cheaper than ever before sold in this city.
A call is solicited from persons wishing to
purchase the above goods.
J. C. & C. S. ROGERS,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Maysville, Ky., April 21, 1864. 2d Street.
OWENS & BARKLEY
HAVE IT!
THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!!!
IF you wish to SAVE YOUR CARPETS and
Sweep without Dirt, buy one of the Great
Carpet Sweepers of OWENS & BARKLEY.
I ADVICE!—After having used one of the Car-
pet Sweepers, you would not be without one.
Call and see it. OWENS & BARKLEY.
OWENS & BARKLEY
HAVE IT!
THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!
Maysville, July 7th, 1864.